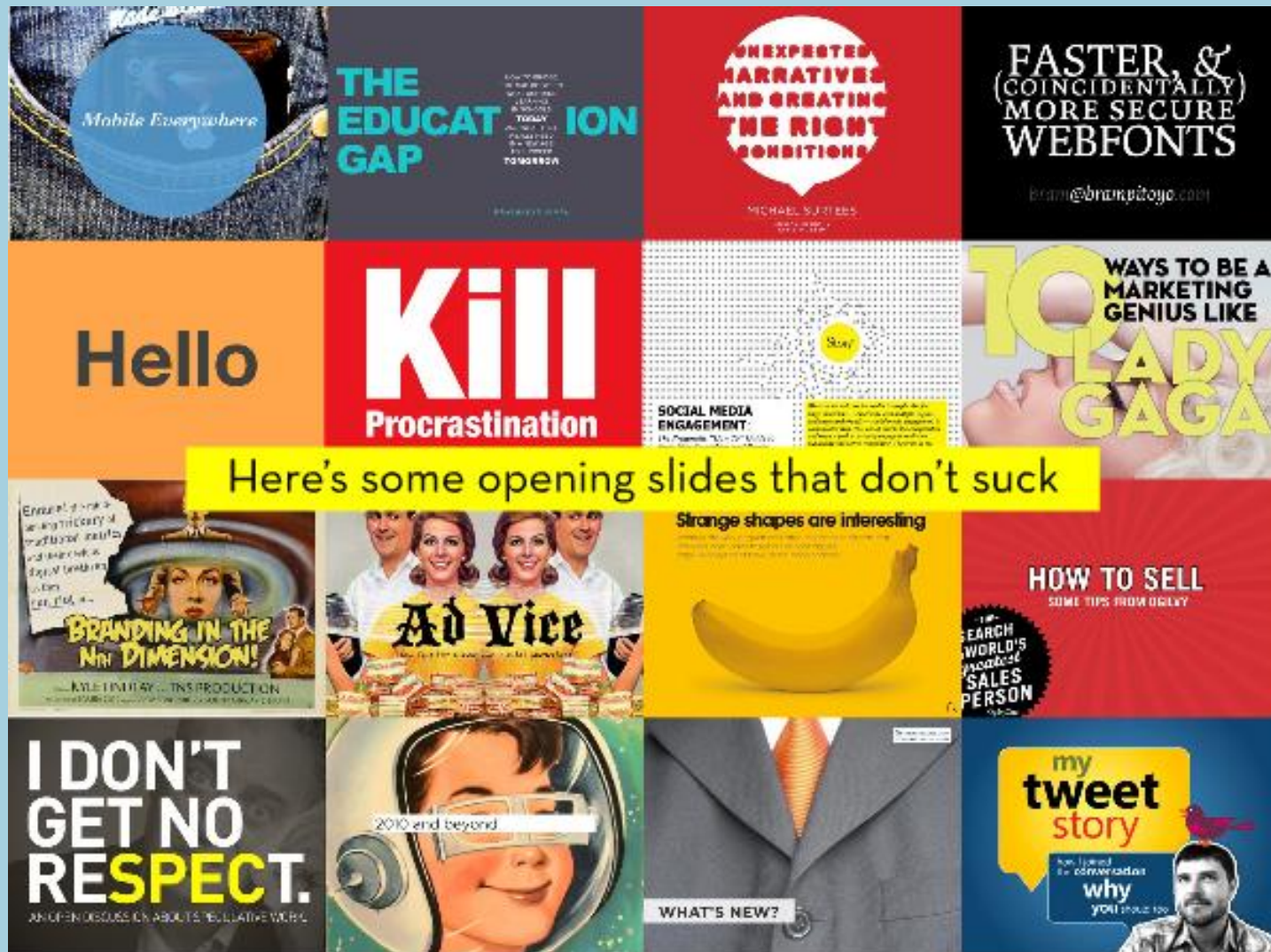


Tips til bedre presentasjoner



Gode åpningsbilder!



Vær visuell



A close-up photograph of a woman's face, focusing on her eyes and hair. She has light blue eyes and long, wavy blonde hair. The background is a solid blue color. The text "Seeing is believing" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

Seeing is believing

Jeg har så mye å fortelle...



Kun ETT poeng per ark



La bildet illustrere...

Fact sheet 2

THE GAME CONSERVANCY TRUST

Providing nesting cover for wild grey partridges

Introduction

Grey partridge form pairs in late winter following the freeze-up of their winter cover. Pair formation usually depends on the weather and during cold weather in late winter a 'cover' can refer to a short sward in some areas, pairs form as early as mid-December. The birds are downy and in the spring the hen seeks out suitable cover in which to nest. The nest is made on the ground and is usually a simple bed of grass. Such crops can be found before the end of March. The first eggs are laid a few weeks later. The incubation of first chicks can begin as early as the end of April although

old Poy is usual for most hens when between 10 and 20 eggs (average 15 egg per clutch) at one to two-day intervals. No other wild bird has more eggs than a grey partridge incubation takes 27-28 days and the chicks leave the nest within hours of hatching.

The hen is on her nest for between 30 and 35 days, at this time she is vulnerable to a range of predators and to the nest being flooded during heavy rain. The choice of a good nest site is vital if she is to survive the crucial period and hatch off her chicks.

Why should you read this leaflet?

This leaflet explains the need for providing nesting cover for wild grey partridges based on the results of practical research, to achieve the best cost of your wild game. By providing nesting cover you could help restore game numbers on farmland and help us to achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets for this and other ground-nesting BAP species.

What do grey partridge hens look for?

Hens nest in thick grass cover typically found at the base of a field boundary (the figure below the A/C) on the banks or in the crops themselves, particularly when suitable non-crop sites are not available. Research has shown that the two crucial elements of a successful nest site are the amount of residual dead grass present and the height of the nest above the ground.

Field level in wet weather nests on banks drain more freely and are less likely to become waterlogged. Where higher nests are abandoned and the eggs that quickly and the many nest sites are therefore on south-facing slopes or banks on free-draining soils sheltered from the prevailing wet weather. Research has shown that sites on a bank and surrounded by dead grass are more likely to be selected for nesting, and that the nests are less likely to be predated and more likely to hatch a brood than sites on level ground (Figure 1). Hedges with more than 10 trees per kilometre of hedge are avoided because they contain too many look-out posts for birds of prey crows and magpies.

Contact

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Figure 1
The effect of dead grass on the probability of a hen being selected for nesting and on the probability of a chick surviving predation.

| Amount of dead grass in nesting cover, number | Nest building (Probability) | Chick survival (Probability) |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |

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Fakta

Bilde

...det du skal snakke om



Ditt publikum leser raskere enn deg...

Aldri, aldri, aldri, noen gang sett inn ord-for-ord det du har tenkt å si.

Bruk heller et bilde, da gir du ikke vekk historien før du har sagt den...

(og jada, hadde jeg holdt denne presentasjonen, hadde 90 % av teksten på denne foilen vært borte)

Dette betyr...



at du må KUNNE stoffet ditt!

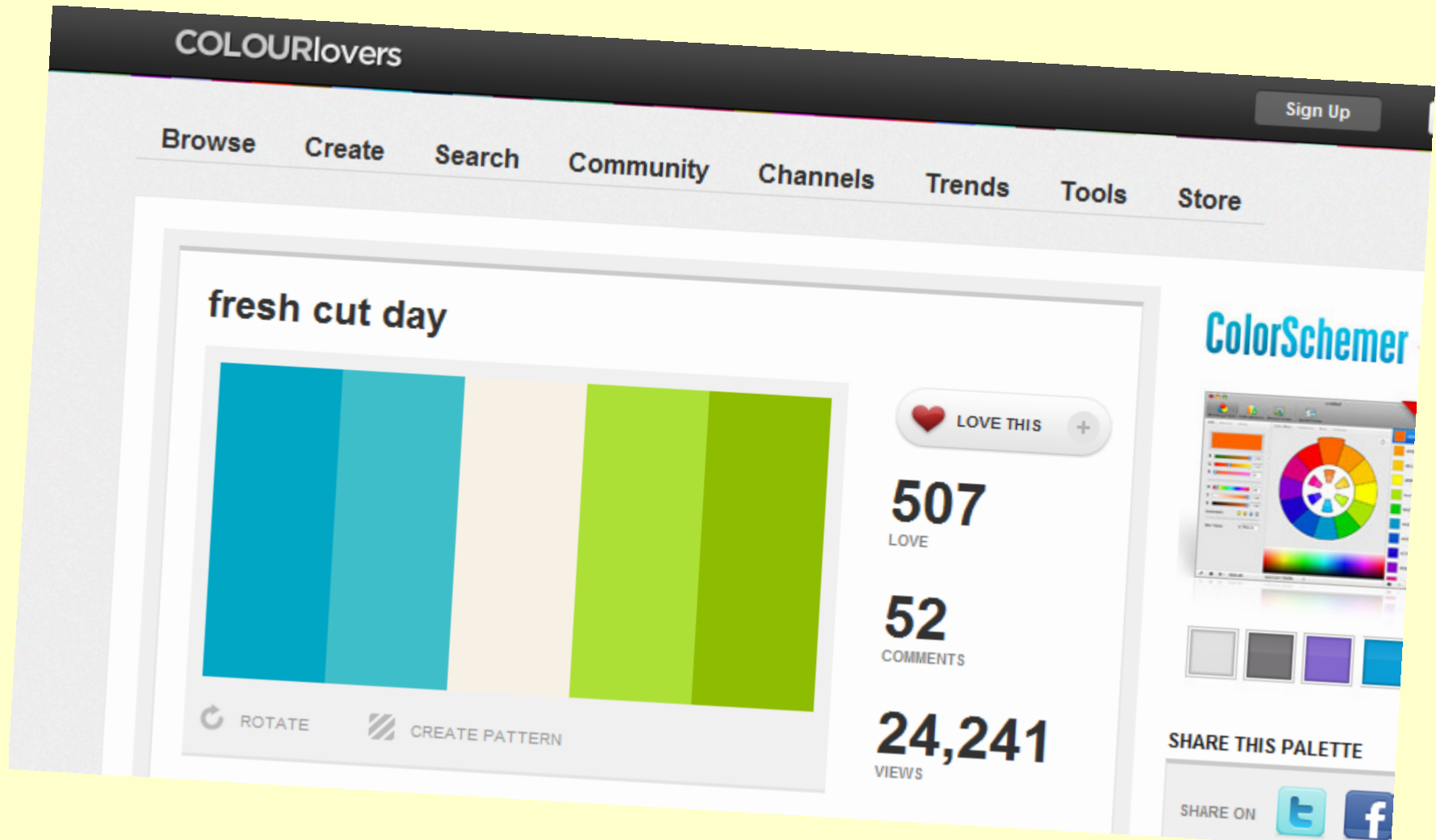
Litt om tekst

- Kutt ut tekst som kommer blinkende, hoppende osv inn i bildet
- Bruk maksimalt 2-3 typer fonter
- Bruk kontraster og store nok bokstaver
- Skrivefeil er forbudt – ha respekt for publikum

Litt om farger...

- Ferdige Power Point-maler er aldri bra!
- Bruk heller et fargeskjema slik at du finner noe som passer sammen eller bruk fargekombinasjoner du har sett i magasiner eller liknende.

En fin måte å finne gode fargekombinasjoner på
er å bruke www.colourlover.com



Oppsummering er kjekt å ha:

- Ha et skikkelig ”killer” åpningsbilde!
- Vær visuell
- Bruk ikke manus
- Bruk fargeskjema
- Less is more!